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CHILDREN'S SINGING GAMES

CHILDREN'S SINGING GAMES

OLD AND NEW

For Vacation Schools, Playgrounds, Schoolyards, Kindergartens, and Primary Grades

Revised and Compiled by

MARI RUEF HOFER

Author of

Popular Folk Games and Dances

and

Old Tunes, New Rimes and Games

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BY

MARI RUEF HOFER

PREFACE

PRACTICAL contact with Vacation Schools, Social Settlements, and Playground work reveals the need of a connecting link between the strictly educational game of the Kindergarten and School and the later Gymnastic and Athletic games. This place the Singing Game seems most naturally to supply.

The Singing Game is truly the inheritance of the childhood of all nations. Wherever child life expands and develops, these plays are found. The continual reappearance of the old games in variously modified and corrupted forms, the creating of new ones wherever children meet to play, on village green or in city alley, give them a permanent claim to our attention.

The Singing Game also remains an unquestionable link between the past and the present, representing valuable tradition and lore of all ages. "Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley" has its counterpart in nearly every language. The ancient Swedish "Weaving Game" is incorporated in the figure dances of to-day.

This collection is an effort to bring into convenient form many of the favorites which find place in universal child-play. While the material has been somewhat pruned to meet the needs of to-day, the original form and content have been maintained as much as possible.

Each game here represented has a distinct reason for being. Besides the elements of interest supplied in repetition, rhyme, rhythm, gesture, choosing, counting, etc., the Singing Game provides the dramatic situation so dear to the child-heart. Here the opportunity for "acting out," as well as for spontaneous expression, is abundantly supplied.

Also the aesthetic elements of song and rhythm have peculiar value in making for the control and courtesy which are so much needed in the free play period of childhood.

The material incidentally groups itself under the heads of Soldier, Running and Chasing games, Representations of Trades and Domestic Life, and Social Themes. The compiler wishes to say that these games are not meant for "show" or "performance" purposes, but for real play with real children, under natural play conditions.

That they may be made useful in supplying the place of "Lazy Mary" and the "Little Brass Wagon" and kindred street favorites will be ample reward for the labor expended on this volume. The author has already been repaid in the pleasure and profit of research in library and life for time and trouble of compilation.

Thanks are also due to many Kindergartners, Teachers, and friends for enthusiastic research in school and street.

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SINGING GAMES AND THEIR SOURCES

Mari Ruef Hofer

In GATHERING the materials for Singing Games Old and New many facts presented themselves of interest to teachers which had a tendency to arouse a deeper respect for the games, as well as to explain many of the half-forgotten traditions which gave them birth. The reappearance of both the form and contents of these old games in the modern street games shows that their spirit is not yet dead, however changed and corrupted their exterior semblance may have become. A comparison with current plays and games which originate among children shows their fundamental interest to be the same, and also undoubtedly prognosticates a long life for them among us still.

Round and Round the Village.— This game reverts to old village customs and is a survival of the periodic village festival at which marriages took place. One of the customs of Scottish villages is cited in Gregor's Folk-Lore, "when marriages take place the whole party make a circuit of the village." Miss Gomme turns the fact of the children standing still during the game and the simulating of the houses by "making windows" to the old merry-making called a "faddy." She says: "In the afternoon the gentility go to a farmhouse in the neighborhood to drink tea, and syllabub, and return in a morrice-dance to town, where they form a 'faddy' and dance through the streets until dark, claiming a right to go through any person's house, in at one door and out at the other." In Russia one of the customs on the eve of marriage is for the bride to go round the village, throwing herself on her knees before the head of each house. The game is given in Newell's American Games as "Go Round and Round the Valley." The "Faddy" is reported as still being played in rustic neighborhoods in England.

The Needle's Eye,—as known and played by American children, may be said to be strictly American, as no other such version appears, although a game, "Through the Needle's Eye," known in England, is played somewhat similarly to ours, with tug of war at close. A familiar game among the children of the ghetto in Chicago is called "Jack the Needle," but is a doleful, modern sweatshop tale. This will be noted in a later article.

Looby Loo.— This still familiar and favorite game seems to have traveled a long journey of time down to the present day. In the fourteen settings given by Miss Gomme many curious allusions are preserved. The tracing of the origin and meaning of the game to a form of the choral dance is suggested by one of the oldest Scotch versions which gives, "Here we come louping," leaping, and is supposed to refer to the imitation of different animals. However remote these suggestions may be, the social appeal of this game is as strong now as ever. The activity, imitation, and fun of the game will always make it a favorite with

children. The last line of the verse, "All of a Saturday night," refers to the customary village green play hour.

The Mulberry Bush.— This game seems to have retained its original character throughout the centuries of its playing. With the exception of change of the name of the "Bush," it has survived almost intact. Miss Gomme attributes the origin of the game to the custom of the marriage dance around the sacred tree or bush. The peculiarly domestic character of the game might indicate the enumeration of the domestic virtues of the bride.

The Farmer in the Dell.— This game is found in Newell, and is quoted as a distinctively American game, altho it is mentioned among old English rhymes as the "Farmer in the Den." A similar form is found in Holland, under what is known as "In Holland Stands a House." Instead of a farmer, a prince lives in that house, and takes a wife, child, etc. This game seems to have political significance, as it results in the driving away of the prince and his family.

The Jolly Miller.— This old English favorite is found in many variations, always at the expense of the miller, who is facetiously viewed by the country people. It is found almost intact in the plays and games of the young people and children of America.

Winding Games.— This interesting form of game is attributed to a very ancient Anglo-Saxon tradition, that of tree worship, which is the parent form of all winding games. The game called the "Eller Tree" is one of the old English forms. This game represented a number of young men and women standing in a long line, one at the end representing the tree, about which the line begins to wind. The old saying with this was, "The old eller tree grows thicker and thicker." When the tree was finally wound, they would all jump together, calling out, "A bundle of rags," etc., the game ending in a general frolic.

The Bush Faggot—is another of the winding games.

Wind up the bush faggot,
And wind it up tight,
Wind it up all the day,
And then again at night.

This rhyme is repeated until all the players are wound around the center or tallest player in a tight coil. Then all sing, "Stir up the dumplings, the pot boils over," when all jump together until it ends in a general scrimmage.

The German "Snail Game" and the French "Shepherdess" are two very good types of this kind of game.

The King of Barbarie — shows a close relation to the French game, "The Duke and the Castle." The meaning of the game is identical with that from the French illustrating the storming and capture of a fortress. As represented by Alice B. Gomme in its variant English forms, it is played like the French game. Defiance and trial of strength seem to be strong elements of the game. One of the versions given will show the close similarity. Either "King" or "Queen" are used in the English setting.

Oh, will you surrender, Oh, will you surrender, To the King of Barbarie? We won't surrender, we won't surrender, To the King of Barbarie. I'll go and complaint, I'll go and complaint, To the King of Barbarie. You can go and complaint, you can go and complaint, To the King of Barbarie. Good morning, young prince, good morning, young prince, I have a complaint for you. What is your complaint, what is your complaint, What is your complaint for me? They won't surrender, they won't surrender, To the King of Barbarie. Take one of my brave soldiers, take one of my brave soldiers, And then they'll surrender to me.

It is played much in the same form as the French game.

The King of France.— The following old Sheffield rhyme bears a resemblance to the better known—

O the grand old Duke of York
He had ten thousand men,
He marched them up the hill
And he marched them down again.

London Bridge.— The game of "London Bridge" is acknowledged to be one of the oldest and most widely popular of the folk-games. Its great age and the many changes and corruptions through which it has necessarily passed make it very difficult to account for the various settings in a logical way. Miss Gomme recognizes three distinct incidents to the poem which might account for its irrelevancy and length. She thinks the "bridge" setting the authentic one and the episode of the "watchman" and the "prisoner" foreign adjuncts, which became added later. Gathering from both Miss Gomme's and Mr. Newell's American games we gain interesting facts about the game, which are well worth bearing in mind.

The main idea of importance is that of the bridge itself, the construction of which in the early days was an occurrence of no small moment. The famous "London Bridge" alluded to in the text is quoted as the one built in the Thir-

teenth Century which was sixty years in planning, the planning and erection taking the better part of a century. The vast importance of bridges in those days for traffic and defense can scarcely be estimated. Many superstitions were connected with bridges in ancient times, that of the consecration of bridges by human sacrifice, mentioned by Miss Gomme, accounting for the "prisoner" episode. Also the difficulty of construction gives mention of materials in the game. Newell introduces suggestions of a mythological nature, as that the bridge is symbolic of the parting of body and soul, and the choosing on the part of those caught, the future state of heaven or hell. He bears out these statements from the French and German versions of the game, the "pins and needles" representing these places. It is claimed that the tug of war is an American addendum.

The Bridge of Avignon.— The well-known game by this name also shows high antiquity. This game indicates the importance of bridges as places of festivity, social occasions, dances, trials, and execution. In its adapted version it appears under the title of "In the Spring," which gives added opportunity for improvisations suitable to the seasons.

Mow, Mow the Oats.— This charming Swedish harvest game, presented for the first time in English playable form in Singing Games Old and New is mentioned by Newell, and he also gives a beautiful transcription of the same game in the form found among the Finns of the Baltic coast. It is extremely pleasing and pastoral in its form.

Reap we the oats harvest, Who will come and bind it? Ah, perhaps his darling, Treasure of his bosom. Where have I last seen her? Yesterday at evening, Yesterday at morning. When will she come hither, With her little household, With her gentle escort, People of her village? Who has not a partner, Let him pay a forfeit.

The Swedish Weaving Game.— This game also receives its first introduction in a translation from its original form of imitations of the process of weaving. It is interesting to note the opening of the melody on the second of the scale; also the syncopated effect of the time. This dance is known as the "Virginia Reel" in our country, also as the "Hemp Dresser's Dance" in Old England. Both the "Mow the Oats" and "Vafa Vadmal" are great favorites with the Scandinavian people.

Oats, Pease, Beans, and Barley Grow—has the honor of being played in every civilized country of the globe. Miss Gomme gives eighteen settings played in the English islands alone. The words have scarcely suffered change in the five centuries through which it can be traced. Newell suggests the game as traced to classic times, when it was supposed to have formed part of rustic festivities designed to promote the fertility of the fields, which also in turn was supposed to be the original purpose of the May festival.

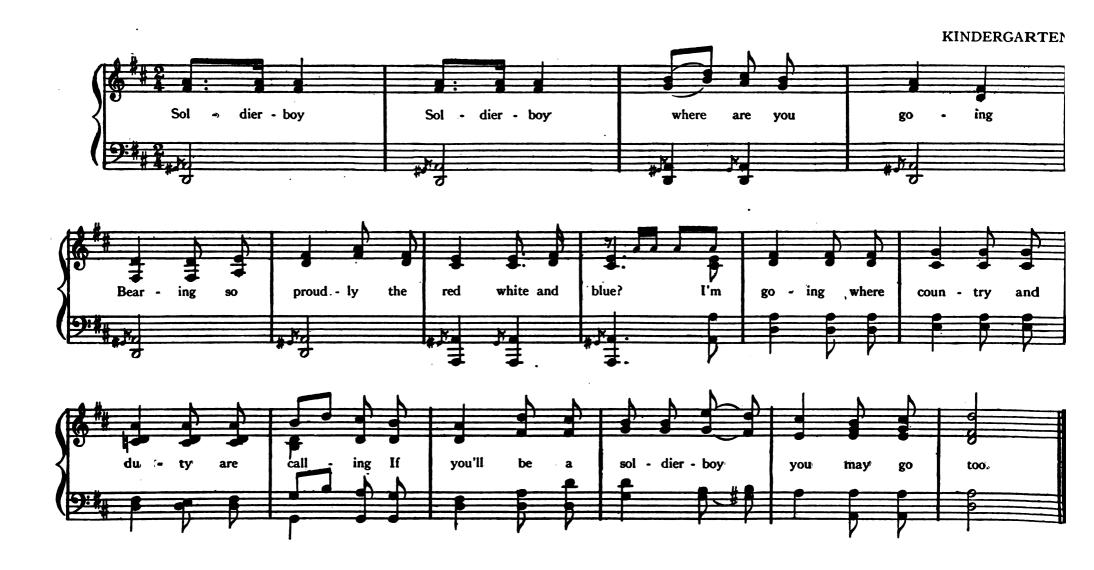


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SOLDIER BOY, SOLDIER BOY



DIRECTIONS. Circle sings "Soldier boy" etc. One child steps into circle marching with flag. Child sings, "I'm going" etc. A words "If you'll be a soldier boy," stops and gives military salute to one in the circle who then joins in marching within the circle. Thi is repeated until all are chosen. This game makes a good introduction for a military march.

THE KING OF FRANCE



The king of France with forty thousand men

Gave salute and then marched back again.

Beat their drums and then marched back again.

Blew their horns and then marched back again.

Waved their flags and then marched back again.

Drew their swords and then marched back again.

Shouldered arms and then marched back again.

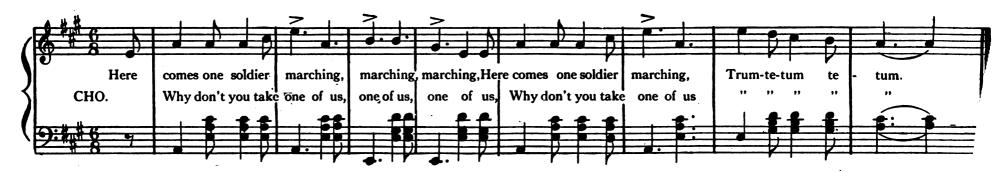


DIRECTIONS. Children stand in two opposite rows facing each other. One child marches between the two rows giving gestures and singing. As he steps back the two rows repeat, marching toward each other and back to place. A new leader is occasionally chosen. Other imitations than above may be used, but it is well to keep them within the sphere of the soldier, until that is exhausted.

Digitized by GOGIC

HERE COMES ONE SOLDIER MARCHING





Sol. My Country needs brave soldiers,
Brave soldiers, brave soldiers,
My Country needs brave soldiers,
Trum-te-tum te-tum

Trum-te-tum te-tum

Cho. Why don't you choose the bravest,

The bravest, the bravest,

Why don't you choose the bravest,

Trum-te-tum te-tum

Sol., My Country needs true soldiers, etc.

Cho. Why don't etc.

Sol. My Country needs strong soldiers, etc.

Cho. Why don't, etc.

Sol. My Country needs brave soldiers,
Strong soldiers, true soldiers,
My Country needs brave soldiers,
And I give salute to you.

DIRECTIONS. This game is an adaptation of the old "Three Dukes," and is played in the same form with the exception that "one soldier" takes the place of the latter. Children stand with joined hands in a straight row. The soldier first marches and sings. Then the row advances singing the second verse. This is continued throughout, the children responding to bravest, strongest, etc., by look and gesture, until the soldier finally chooses one from the group who then joins him. The game is then repeated with the words, "Here come two soldiers," etc. Other characteristic words may be used such as tall, straight, swift, etc. The game continues until all are chosen, when all can join in a march, singing, repeating all the attributes before given.



THE DUKE AND THE CASTLE

FRENCH

The Duke and his men



THE CASTLE

We won't I tell you, we won't I tell you, You can't carry the castle.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE COLONEL

The Duke sits yonder, the Duke sits yonder, And he'll carry the castle.

THE CASTLE

Then go and bring him, then go and bring him, He'll ne'er carry the castle.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE COLONEL

(Bending a knee before the Duke)
Great Duke of Bourbon, great Duke of Bourbon,
We come asking a favor.

DUKE

My gallant Captain, my gallant Colonel, Say on what is the favor?

THE CAPTAIN AND THE COLONEL

A soldier give us, a soldier give us, To help carry the castle.

DUKE

Go on, my soldier, go on, my soldier, And help carry the castle.

The soldier goes with the officers. They recommence saying: "Take care, I tell you," etc. "We won't I tell you," etc. Then the officers return to the Duke demanding his soldiers. When they are gone they say:

Your son, pray give us, your son, pray give us, To help carry the castle.

DUKE

My son, go with them, my son, go with them, And help carry the castle.

The same play goes on around the castle as before. The troops return to the Duke and say:

If you were coming, if you were coming, We'd soon carry the castle.

DUKE

Myself am coming, myself am coming, And now we'll have the castle.

The Duke puts himself at the head of the troops and all try to separate the hands of the boys who represent the castle.

The traditional form of "The Duke and the Castle" is here given. A simplified form better adapted to younger children is added:

SOLDIERS.

Take care, I tell you, take care, I tell you,

Or we'll carry the castle.

CASTLE.

You won't, I tell you, you wont, I tell you,

You can't carry the castle.

SOLDIERS.

We'll bring our soldiers, we'll bring our soldiers,

And then we'll carry the castle.

CASTLE.

Then go and bring them, then go and bring them,

You'll ne'er carry the castle.

Then follow the naming of Colonels, Majors, Generals, etc., according to rank and between each assault of the castle, soldiers, etc. are placed behind the two children who play the castle. The castle is formed by choosing two children of equal height facing each other with hands resting on opposite child's shoulders. When all the soldiers are exhausted and more players remain the words "Citizens," "Women." and "Children," can be substituted.

The game ends in a tug of war.

KING'S LAND



DIRECTIONS. A free Tag-game. Children sing and dance forward upon the forbidden land occupied by the king. The intruders cannot be caught until the last word is sung. The one caught becomes king. This game is undoubtedly a survival of border warfare. is a favorite sidewalk game.



LONDON BRIDGE



Build it up with iron bars, Iron bars, iron bars, Build it up with iron bars, My fair lady.

Iron bars will bend and break,
Bend and break, bend and break,
Iron bars will bend and break,
My fair lady.

Build it up with gold and silver,
Gold and silver, gold and silver,
Build it up with gold and silver,
My fair lady.

Gold and silver 'll be stolen away,
Stolen away, stolen away,
Gold and silver 'll be stolen away,
My fair lady.

Get a man to watch all night,
Watch all night, watch all night,
Get a man to watch all night,
My fair lady.

Suppose the man should fall asleep,
Fall asleep, fall asleep,
Suppose the man should fall asleep,
My fair lady.

Get a dog to bark all night,
Bark all night, bark all night,
Get a dog to bark all night,
My fair lady.

Suppose the dog should meet a bone, Meet a bone, meet a bone, Suppose the dog should meet a bone, My fair lady.

Get a cock to crow all night,
Crow all night, crow all night,
Get a cock to crow all night,
My fair lady.

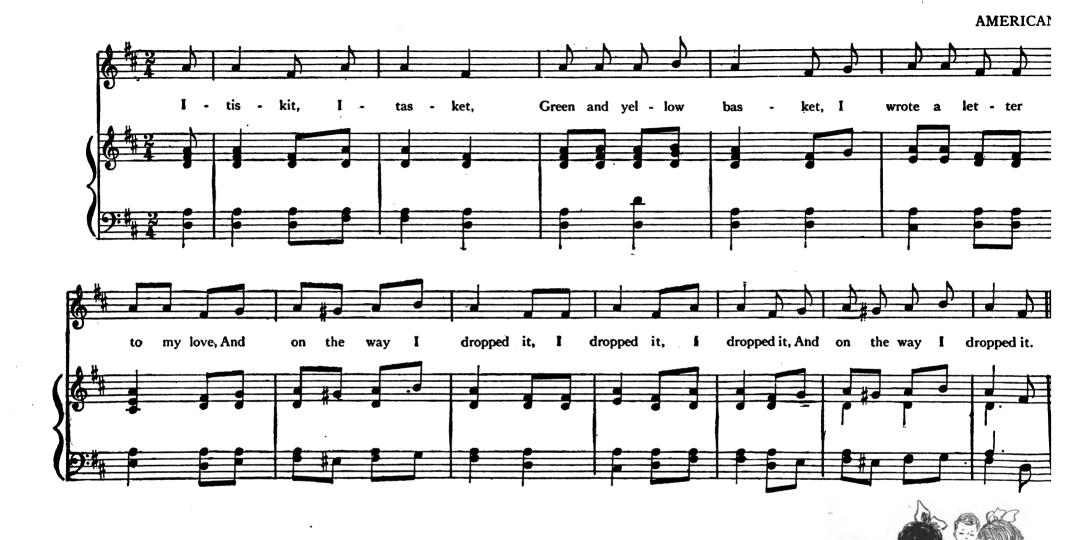
DIRECTIONS. Two players represent the bridge by raising their arms so as to form an arch. The others form in line holding each other by the dress or hand and pass under the arch. When the words "My fair lady" are sung the two keepers of the bridge let their arms fall, catching whichever child happens to be passing under at the time. He then is asked "Do you choose gold or silver?" The keepers have privately agreed which of these words each will represent and the prisoner will be alloted to one side or the other according to his choice. When all have been caught the game ends with a "tug of war" between the two sides. The incident of the prisoner is here omitted.





DIRECTIONS. A chasing game. One child pursues another in and out of the circle until caught. The one pursuing must follow exactly in the tracks of the weasel, in and out of the circle. If the weasel finds a *hole*—one child drawing his arms around him, he is safe until he again runs in and out. This may also be used for indoor game where a ring slipped on a cord is passed from hand to hand to escape the child who is searching for it.

ITISKIT ITASKET



DIRECTIONS. A popular form of drop the pocket handkerchief. To be sung in rhythm with the slowly moving circle. To the words "I dropped it" the handkerchief is dropped behind some child, who pursues the one who dropped it. The latter escapes to the place in the circle occupied by pursuing child when the game is repeated.

ROUND AND ROUND THE VILLAGE



1.

In and out the windows,
In and out the windows,
In and out the windows,
As we have done before.

2.

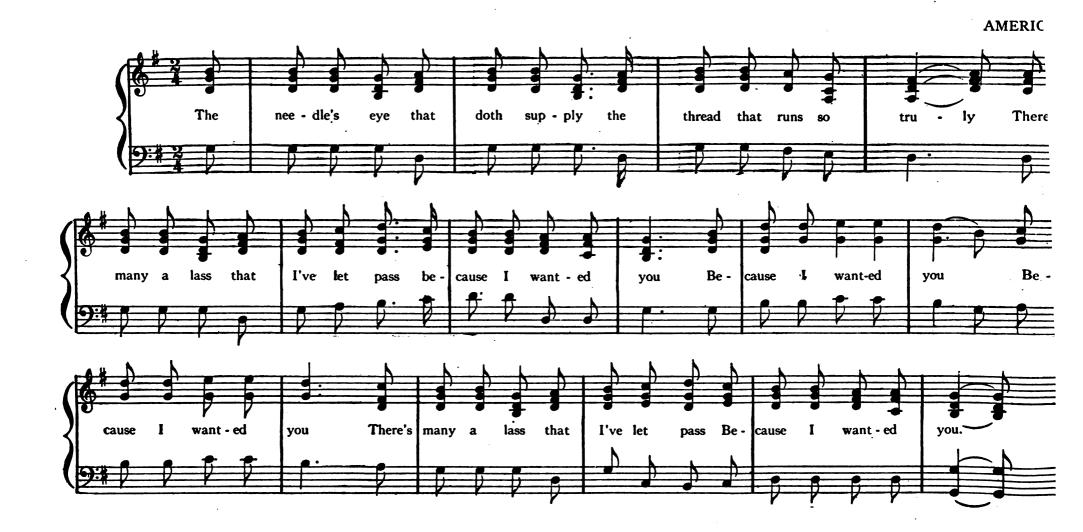
Stand and face your partner,
Stand and face your partner,
Stand and face your partner
And bow before you go.

3.

Follow me to London,
Follow me to London,
Follow me to London,
As we have done before.

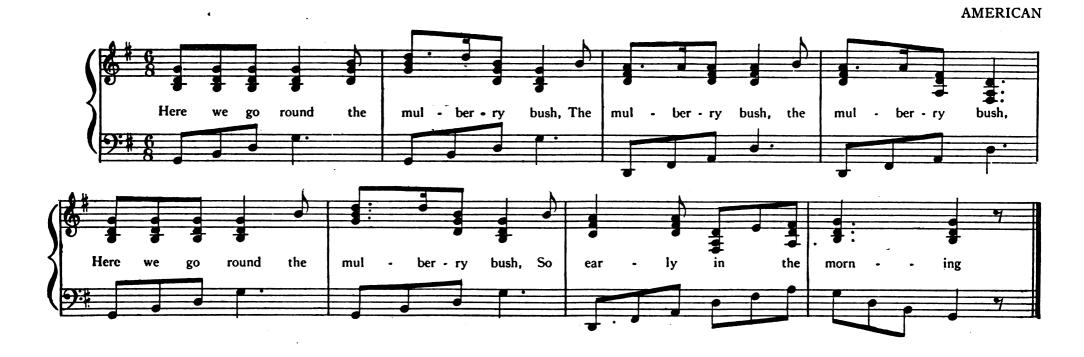
DIRECTIONS. The children form a circle with one player standing outside. The children of the circle stand still and at the first verse the child dances around outside the circle. At the second verse the children in the ring raise their hands allowing the one outside to pass under. She runs in under one pair of arms and out under another, and so winds in and out until she has passed around the ring. She tries to complete the circle by the time the verse is sung. At the third verse she stops in the center of the ring and chooses one for her partner and they stand facing each other till the last verse, when they bow and part. The first child then takes her place in the ring and the game is continued by the second child. There is no pause between verses nor between the ending of one round and the beginning of the next. Where there are many children a double circle is formed.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE



DIRECTIONS. This game is played in a manner similar to "London Bridge." Two of the tallest children raise their arms to form a arch, while the others pass under. The hands are dropped over the one who happens to be passing at the end of the verse; and the questio "Will you have a rose or a violet?" "pins or needles?" is asked. The one caught then takes his place behind the one whose side he has chose and the game goes on till all are caught. In order to avoid delay the chain continues winding and singing while the question is asked. Whe all have chosen sides they pull to test the strength of the thread.

HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH



This is the way we wash our clothes,
We wash our clothes, we wash our clothes,
This is the way we wash our clothes,
So early Monday morning.

This is the way we iron our clothes,
We iron our clothes, we iron our clothes,
This is the way we iron our clothes,
So early Tuesday morning.

This is the way we scrub the floor,
We scrub the floor, we scrub the floor,
This is the way we scrub the floor
So early Wednesday morning.

This is the way we mend our clothes,
We mend our clothes, we mend our clothes,
This is the way we mend our clothes,
So early Thursday morning.

This is the way we sweep the house,
We sweep the house, we sweep the house,
This is the way we sweep the house
So early Friday morning.

This is the way we bake our bread,
We bake our bread, we bake our bread,
This is the way we bake our bread,
So early Saturday morning.

This is the way we go to church,
We go to church, we go to church,
This is the way we go to church,
So early Sunday morning.

DIRECTIONS. The game consists in simply suiting the actions to the words of the song, singing and circling to the first verse between the activities. It is especially attractive to little girls who love to go through the dumb show of washing, ironing, sweeping, etc.

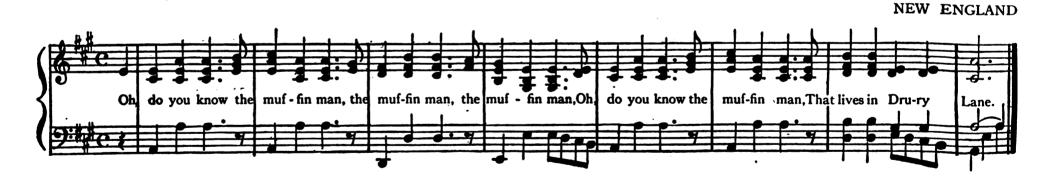
HUNT THE SLIPPER

ENGLISH



DIRECTIONS. The children sit on the floor in a circle. One in the middle gives a slipper to one of the circle saying: "This must be quickly mended." The cobbler promises. The circle, pretending to work, chant the above. The customer demands his shoe. The cobbler has not got it. It is quickly passed about and the child with whom it is found goes into the middle.

THE MUFFIN MAN



Oh, yes I know the mussin man,
The mussin man, the mussin man,
Oh, yes I know the mussin man,
That lives in Drury Lane.

DIRECTIONS. Children stand in circle while one in the center dances up to another and asks. This one answers and then joins the one in the center. These dance and sing "Two of us know," etc.

FARMER IN THE



The farmer takes a wife,

The wife keeps the house,

The man milks the cow,

The cow gives the milk,

The maid skims the milk,

The milk gives the cream,

The cream makes the cheese.

The child wants the cheese.

The mouse eats the cheese,

The dog smells the mouse,

We'll all chase the mouse.

The farmer takes a wife,

The wife keeps the house,

The man milks the cow

The cow gives the milk.

The maid skims the milk,

The milk gives the cream,

The child wants the cheese.

The mouse eats the cheese.

The dog smells the mouse,

We'll all chase the mouse.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the farmer takes a wife.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the wife keeps the house.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the man milks the cow.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the cow gives the milk.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the maid skims the milk.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the milk gives the cream.

The cream makes the cheese, Heigh-ho the derry oh, the cream makes the cheese.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the child wants the cheese.

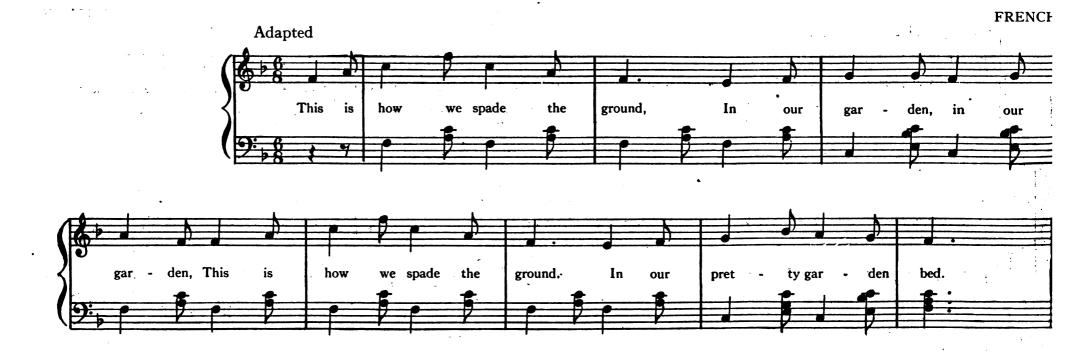
Heigh-ho the derry oh, the mouse eats the cheese.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, the dog smells the mouse.

Heigh-ho the derry oh, we'll all chase the mouse.



DIRECTIONS. This game is modelled after the old street favorite. The children move in the circle singing. One child stands in the center and at the singing of each verse one child is called in to represent the farmer, wife, man, etc. The privilege of choosing each time falls upon the last one called in. The one who catches the mouse then becomes the farmer, and the game is repeated.



This is how we sow the seed, This is how we pull the weeds, This is how we plant the beans, This is how we hoe the corn, This is how we pick the fruit,

1 1

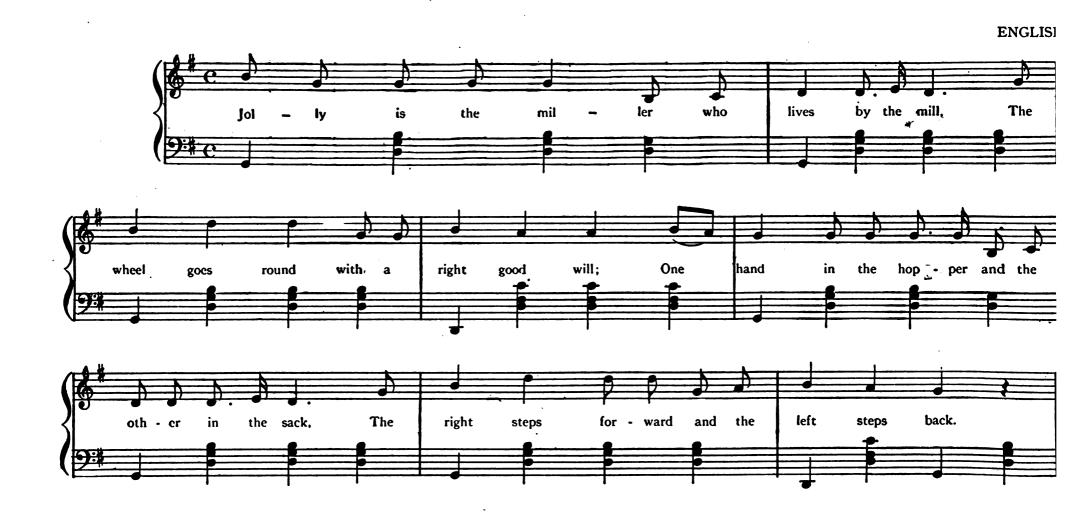
This is how we rake the ground, In our garden, in our garden, This is how we rake the ground, In our pretty garden bed. In our garden, in our garden, This is how we sow the seed, In our garden, in our garden, This is how we pull the weeds, In our garden, in our garden, This is how we plant the beans, In our garden, in our garden, This is how we hoe the corn, In our garden, in our garden, This is how we pick the fruit,

In our pretty garden bed. In our pretty garden bed.

DIRECTIONS. Child stands in center of circle representing by his movements the activities of the gardener. Then all imitate and sing. A new child is chosen each time. The subjects of the farmer, the meadow, flower bed, etc., may be worked out in a similar way. It is best to exhaust one subject before taking another.



DIRECTIONS. Children dance in a circle with one in the center who personates the farmer. All the circle imitate action which may be varied. The child chosen remains in ring and during the singing of "Waiting for a partner," etc., chooses a child for a partner. They dance together while circle repeats chorus to tra-la-la. Child last chosen remains in circle and game is repeated. When there are many children let all the chosen ones remain in the circle. The outer ring is soon exhausted and all dance off together.

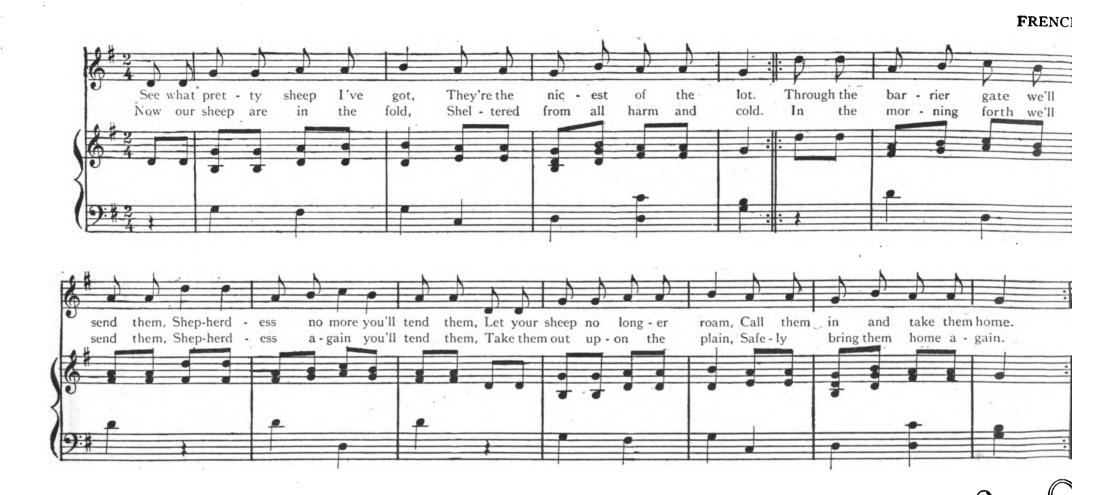


DIRECTIONS. Form a double circle, children marching with linked arms around the miller who stands in the center. Children change partners at the words "right steps forward and the left steps back." The miller then has a chance to get a partner. The child le without a partner becomes the miller.

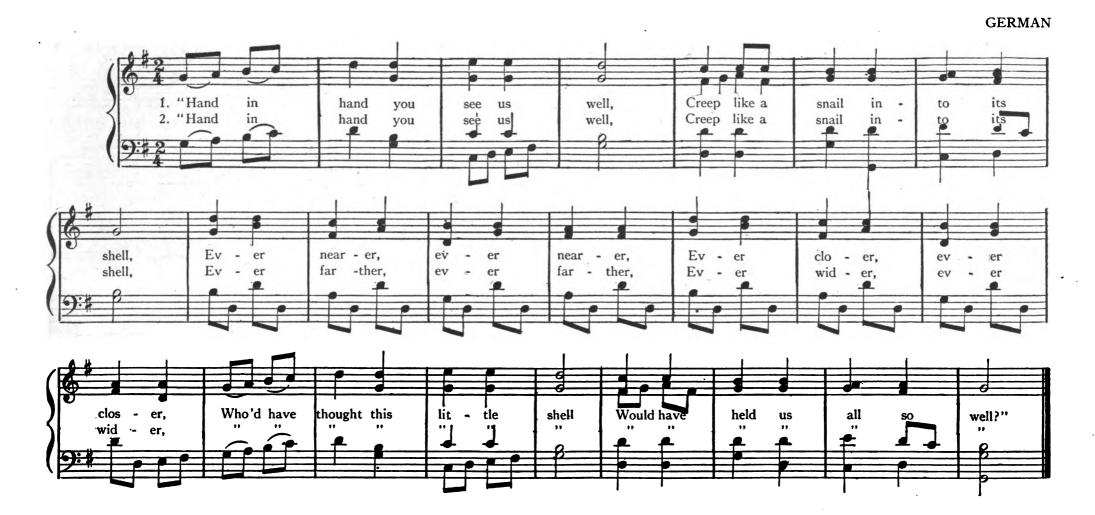
TEN LITTLE INDIANS



DIRECTIONS. Counting Game. While singing one, two, three, etc., children suddenly appear one by one and stand in a row, disappearing to the second verse in like manner. After counting up to ten the children may all join hands and hop to the singing of the first verse, then silently disappear to the counting of the last verse. Let them come in hopping, Indian fashion, also hopping in the circle instead of dancing.



DIRECTIONS. Children form a ring. One of the girls stands in the center with an improvised crook. While singing the first two lines alone she points her crook to a child standing in the circle, who joins hands with her and the children to the right pass under, all the circle taking hold of hands or skirts, following until all have passed through the gate in this manner, singing the refrain. To the singing of the second verse the children return through the gate and scatter upon the plain while the shepherdess attends them. Then circle again and repeat. Children may wind themselves up as they pass through unwinding as they return into the circle when the first child leaves the crook to the last one chosen and the game is repeated.



DIRECTIONS. As they sing the children form a line, join hands, and march in long winding line. The leader the (snail) then stands still while the line winds about him to form the shell. When the shell is formed all repeat:

3

"The snail lives in his hard round house In the orchard under the tree; Says he: 'I have but a single room, But it's large enough for me.' 4

"The snail in his little house doth dwell
From week's end to week's end
You're always at home, Master Snail, that's very well,
But you never receive a friend.

As the children cease repeating the above two verses, the shell unwinds, and the children choose another snail.

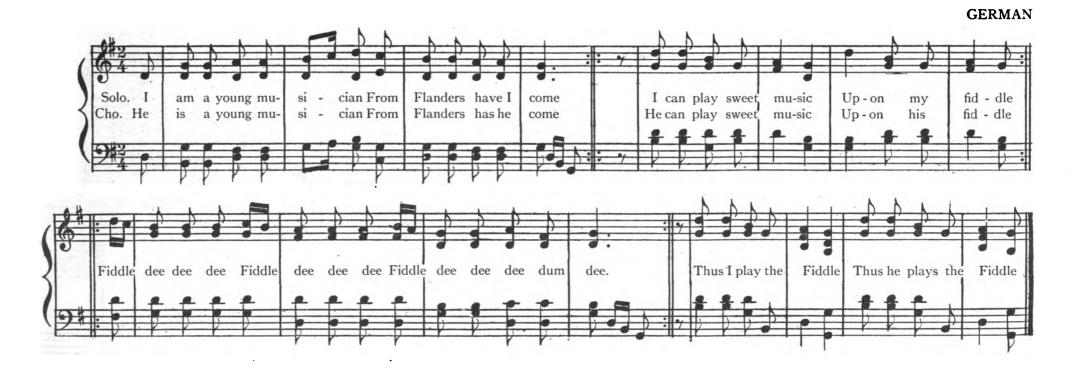


Lady fair, oh lady fair,
Tell what shoes you wish to wear
Since you ask me I will tell,
Shoes of morocco suit me well.
Oh look at our lady, oh look at our lady,
Shoes of morocco she'll wear.

Lady fair, oh lady fair,
Tell what hat you wish to wear
Since you ask me I will tell,
A hat of feathers suits me well.
Oh look at our lady, oh look at our lady,
A hat of feathers she'll wear.

Lady fair, oh lady fair,
Tell what necklace you wish to wear
Since you ask me I will tell,
A necklace of diamonds suits me well.
Oh look at our lady, oh look at our lady,
A necklace of diamonds she'll wear.

DIRECTIONS. The interest in this very old game seems to center about articles of dress and finery, and may be used in lighter vein. It this case some of the affectations of the fine lady are indulged in by the child who represents her, as in answer she walks singing up and down before the other children. It may be used seriously to describe clothing and fabrics. Children will freely improvise their illustrations.



DIRECTIONS. This game may be played seated, the "musician" standing before the children. The scene represents a village group gathered about a wandering musician giving an account of himself. The chorus represents the curious villagers. Trumpets, cellos, drums, accordions, pianos, etc., are imitated. All the statements are immediately answered by the group.

HARE IN THE HOLLOW



Hare in the hollow, Follow follow, Hare on the hill, Round by the mill, The hounds circle round, No escape can be found, And the hare is caught at last.

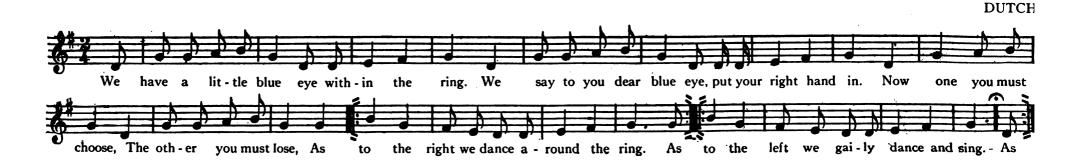
DIRECTIONS. The hare moves in and out the circle of singing children. At the words, "The hounds circle" etc., the circle suddenly closes, and the hare if he does not make good his escape must continue playing. The child by whom the hare is caught takes his place.

FRENCE



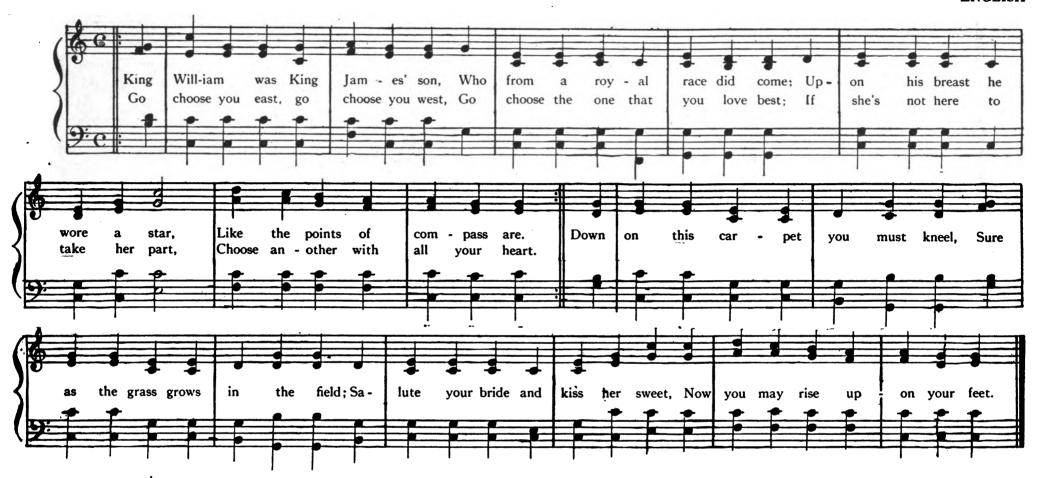
DIRECTIONS. Children are occasionally very fond of "acting funny." This little rhyme is sung while one child improvises curious attitudes for which the Punchinello offers occasion. The children walk slowly keeping time with their feet, moving in imitation of the gestures of Punchinello.

CHOOSING GAME



DIRECTIONS. This contribution from Holland is made attractive by choosing and color. The word blue may be changed to black brown, etc., also hair, and dress may be substituted. The game is played by children circling in a ring, chanting the song. The child standing in the center chooses and points to a child in the circle. At the words, put your right hand in, they clasp hands and exchange places. The one who goes out gives the left hand to the child on the right continuing in a grand-right-and-left, until the change announced by the words, when all turn in the other direction. Repeat, the child in the center choosing a new color tized by

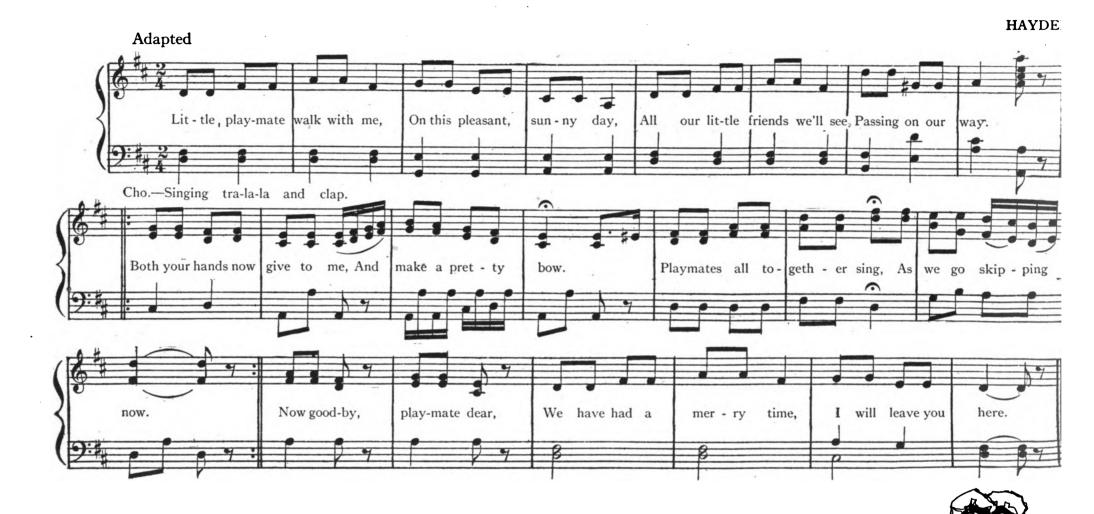
ENGLISH





DIRECTIONS. This game has been a great favorite among all children, and is here introduced as one of the best of the marriage type. The children circle about one child standing in the center of the ring who chooses a partner and goes through the pantomime ceremony. At the close of the verses the child chosen in, remains in the circle and in turn chooses another.

VISITING GAME



DIRECTIONS. Children stand in rows facing each other. Two partners at the head bow and join hands, walk down the row bowing and nodding to the friends on either side. If the row is short they return to the head, if long they stay at foot, take each other by the hands, bow and then skip, return and bow and find place at foot of row. While partners are skipping others clap and sing. Repeat until all have played. Not more than eight or ten couples should be placed in one set.

ENGLISH



Put your left hands in,
Put your left hands out,
Give your left hands a shake, shake, shake,
And turn yourselves about.
Cho. Here we dance looby loo, etc.

Put all your noddles in,

Put all your noddles out,

Give all your noddles a shake, shake, shake,

And turn yourselves about.

Cho. Here we dance looby loo, etc.

Put your right feet in,
Put your right feet out,
Give your right feet a shake, shake, shake,
And turn yourselves about.
Cho. Here we dance looby loo, etc.

shake, shake,

Give your left feet a shake, shake, shake,
bout.

And turn yourselves about.

Cho. Here we dance looby loo, etc.

n put your whole selves in,

Put your left feet in,

Put your left feet out,

Then put your whole selves in,

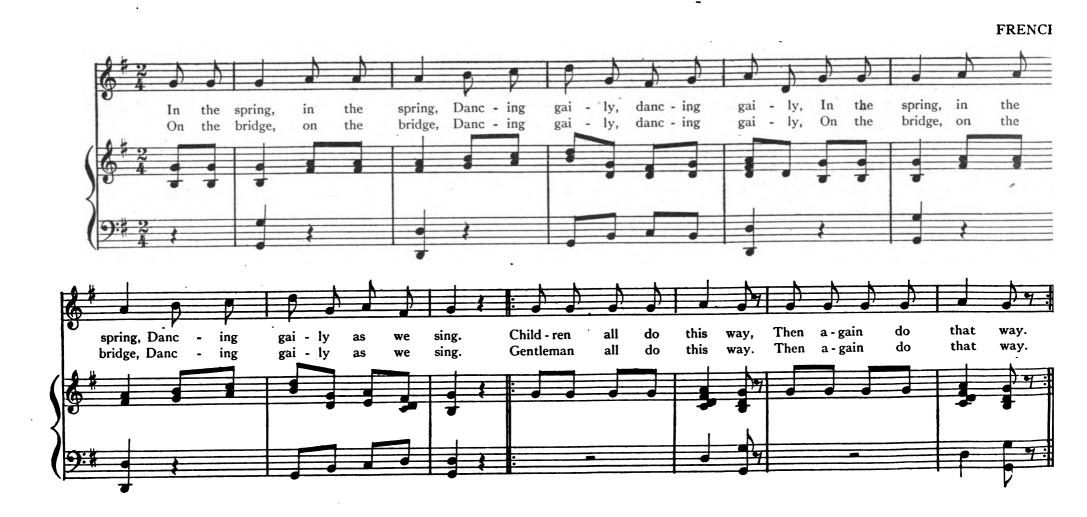
Then put your whole selves out,

Then give your whole selves a shake, shake, shake,

And turn yourselves about.

Cho. Here we dance looby loo, etc.

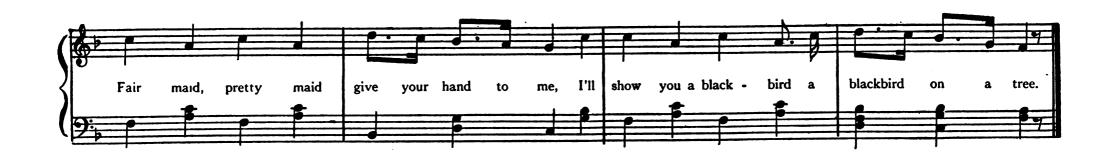
DIRECTIONS. Children join hands in a circle singing and dancing swaying from foot to foot with rhythm of the music for first verse. With second verse stand still and imitate action. Repeat first verse as chorus between activities.



DIRECTIONS. Here are given both settings, the old French version and a modern adaptation. Social courtesies are imitated in th French setting. With the words "In the spring," children's games, jumping rope, kites, marbles, rolling hoop, etc., may be imitated. Als the activities of home, farm, and garden represented. With change of season we may have summer, fall, and winter occupations.

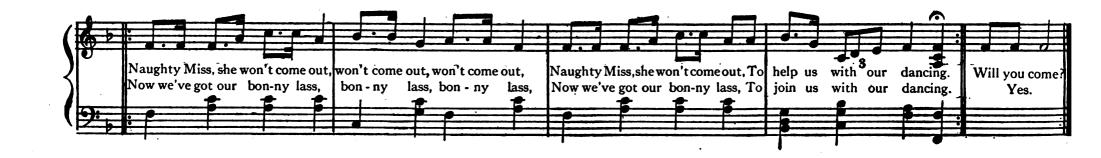
Children join hands and circle to the right for first half of song then reverse to left. One child in the center sings and gives gestur. Then all imitate while singing last two lines. Repeat refrain while a new child is chosen.







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DIRECTIONS. The players form in two lines. One line stands still, while the other walks forward and backward, singing the verses. A child to be chosen has previously been decided upon by those advancing, and at the question, "Will you come?" the name of the one chosen is supplied, and he replies, "No." The line then forms a ring, and dances around while singing "naughty lad," etc. In case a girl is chosen, "lass" is sung instead of "lad." The question, "Will you come?" is asked again, and the child replies, "yes." The child goes over the line, and all dance around together. The line continues to advance and retire, singing the verses, until all have been chosen. In case the child says, "No" to both questions, the line has to repeat the verses and choose another child.





DIRECTIONS. Beat three times with the foot during the first two bars, then clap the hands three times during the third and fourth bars, and then all dance in a ring. Various figures may be improvised by placing partners in opposite rows dancing to each other.

IN THE LAND OF FRANCE





In the land of Ireland, as they tell me, as they tell me,
In the land of Ireland, this is the way they dance.

This is the way that they dance the jig,
In the merry, merry land of Ireland.

In the land of England, as they tell me, as they tell me, In the land of England, this is the way they dance.

This is the way that they dance the Hornpipe,
In the merry, merry land of England.

In the land of Spain, as they tell me, as they tell me, In the land of Spain, this is the way they dance.

This is the way that they dance the Bolero,
In the merry, merry land of Spain.

In the land of Scots, as they tell me, as they tell me.
In the land of Scots, this is the way they dance.

This is the way that they dance the Fling,
In the merry, merry land of Scots.

DIRECTIONS. Children stand in rows facing center. One child chooses a country; all sing and imitate steps and gestures of national dance.

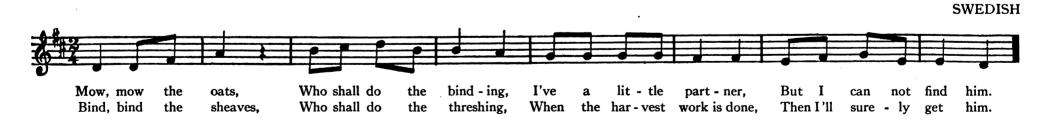
Other countries may be represented.

SWEDISH



DIRECTIONS. The Swedish weaving game is one of very ancient origin, and has incidently become embodied in the Virginia reel and many other dances in which weaving figures are used. The partners stand in two opposite rows. Taking hands they approach rapidly to the center and back to places to the singing of the first two lines. This represents the beating of the threads together. The head couple dances up and down the middle and then with opposite corners, linking arms at the center and with other figures which show the pulling of threads together. Marching and forming bridge are imitations of tossing the shuttle. The very pretty figure of each couple passing under the bridge in turn forming another makes the darning figure. The quaint song here given is accompanied by very rapid movement of the feet. Stamp with foot at "weave."

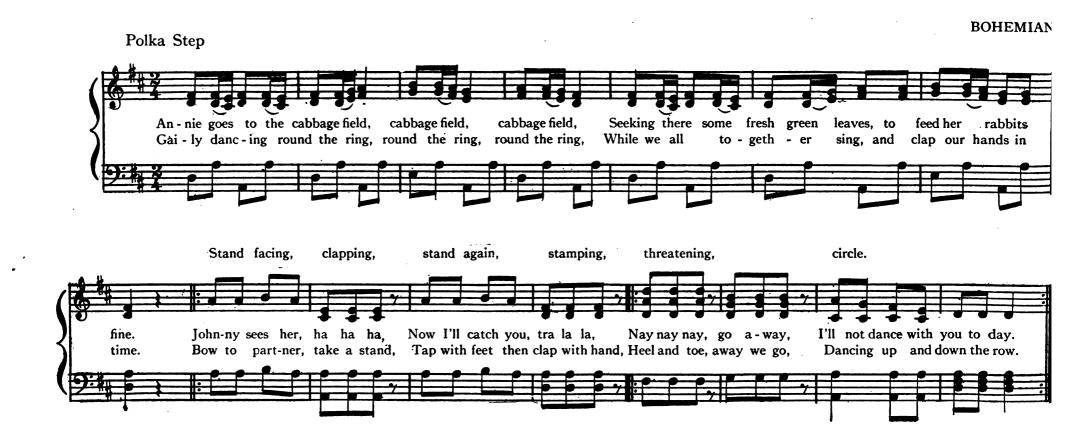
MOW, MOW, THE OATS



DIRECTIONS. Here we evidently find a survival of an old harvest game. The children dance and sing in simple circle, and at the singing of the last line, they drop hands and turn to get the partners they have previously agreed upon in their minds. As two often choose the same one, great merriment arises. A grand right-and-left is danced until the chosen one is reached. When partner is reached end with a skip around the circle.

CHARACTER DANCE

(Sla Nanynka Do Zeli)



DIRECTIONS. This may be danced merely with partners, or may be used with many children, placed in two rows or semi-circles. The children dance singly down the outside and meet at the foot. Here they clap, stamp, and gesture, and at the last turn dance together. The words of the original are given, to show its spirit of fun. Also words of a general interpretation are added. Where the larger group of children play, the children should dance up the row and back again to the foot, in order to give all an opportunity to take part.

HANSEL AND GRETEL DANCE

(Folk Dance)

HUMPERDINK





DIRECTIONS. I. Children stand in opposite rows facing partners. Two children at the head, bow and join hands, heel and toe, and dance up and down the row. II. Make arch with the hands, while others dance through, back to their places, leaving first couple at foot of the row. III. All dance tapping and clapping joining with opposite partner in a turn. Next couple then begin. Continue until all have danced.

SOCIAL GAME

(Tune: Comin' Through the Rye)





DIRECTIONS. Four children step from the circle to the center of the ring. Then walk and sing. Then bowing to a partner join hands and skip to the chorus gaily about the ring. To the last verse they leave their partners in the center of the ring returning to the circle. The game is repeated each time with a new set of children until all have danced.

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DIRECTIONS. The children bearing wreaths and twined boughs of holly wind in and out in opposite moving circles. At the chorus they raise and swing their wreaths keeping time by swaying from side to side with dancing steps. For the second verse the large circle may break into a number of smaller ones. At the chorus all imitate the ringing of bells. This may also be used as a Maypole song with appropriate words. In that case the ribbons are fastened to a pole or if indoors to a large hook in the center of the ceiling. The latter method may also be used for the boughs of holly.

CHILDREN'S SPRING PLAY RHYMES

The merry rhymes and games of the springtime of our childhood recall many happy moments of joyful, tho strenuous play. These vigorous and healthful pullings and stretchings are not meant for gingerbread children. They breathe the very essence of healthful romping on the green grass and pure childlike abandon.

THE WELL

Draw a bucket of water For my lady's daughter. One in a rush, two in a rush Here we all go under the bush. Bundle of rags, etc.

Four children stand in couples opposite each other, joining hands across and pulling forward and backward. At words "here we all" the two with arms on top throw them over the heads of the other two who duck under. The latter do the same in turn, when all four jump about in a lively manner to the words "bundle of rags," etc. until they fall down.

CHURNING BUTTER

Churn, butter, churn, Turn. butter, turn. Up with the dasher. Down with the dasher Churn, butter, churn.

Two children stand back to back, hooking arms at elbows. They then lift each other alternately to the accent of the rhyme. Only children of the same size should try this. It is a good back stretching exercise. Chinese children call this:

POUNDING RICE

Up you go, down you go, Pounding, pounding rice just so.

WASHING DISHES

Wash my ladies' dishes. Hang them on the bushes. When the bushes begin to crack, Hang them on the donkey's back. When the donkey begins to run, Then we'll have some jolly fun.

Two children stand facing, join hands and swing arms from side to side to the end of the rhyme, when they proceed to "wring my lady's dish cloth" in jolly fashion until tired. This supplies good arm and shoulder stretching.

PLAYING CHEESES

Green cheeses, vellow laces, Up and down the market places. Happy hearts and pleasant faces As down we go.

A favorite twirling game for little girls. They spin round and round through the rhyme and then sit down suddenly with inflated skirts or pinafores spread out like a great cheese.

PLAYING PUMPKINS

Pumpkin yellow, pumpkin red I'll see if you're ripe with a tap on your head.

This game in England is called Honey Pots.

A boy's game. A number sit in a row, each one with fingers locked under his own knees. The farmer comes around and tests them by tapping them and two boys take hold of either arm and lift them, shaking them to see if they can break the grip, finally carrying them off to the wagon or grocer.

TURNING THE MILL

You be the roller and crush with power. I'll be a millstone and grind the flour.

Two children stand facing a little to one side of each other. crossing arms front and back over each other's shoulders. As the rhyme is repeated the children turn arms from side to side over each other's heads.

HOW MANY MILES TO BABYLON

"How many miles to Babylon?"

"Three score and ten."

"Will we be there by candlelight?"
"Yes and back again."

"Open your gates and let us through." "Not without a beck and a boo."

"Here's a beck and here's a boo." "Here's a friendly nod for you."

"Open your gates and let us through."

The children stand in two lines facing each other about eight or ten feet apart. The children all have partners but take hold of hands in lines all moving together and reciting in unison. The lines rock back and forth, bodies and arms swinging to the rhythm of the words. At "here's a beck," heads are nodded and at ,"here's a boo." a curtsy dropped and heads nodded, and then sides having been agreed upon, couples raise arms and other couples go under as both walk forward. Both sides turn around and again walk through, the opposite sides raising and lowering arms. The game may be repeated as often as liked.

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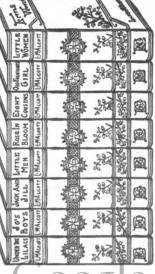
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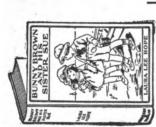
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pecia Price \$ 7950

By our direct-from-factory-to-you plan we offer you a saving of almost fifty per cent. As an illustration, the No. 2H560 model at the right is equal to instruments sold by others at a much higher price. We prove the value of the Tone-O-Phone by our ten-day trial offer. Our instrument must please you. You and you only, are the Judge. There is no salesman to influence you. The Tone-O-Phone must stand upon its merits.

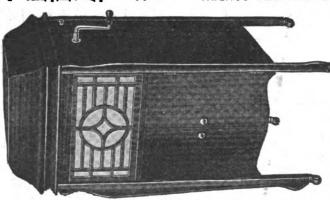
The No. 2H560 Model is called the "Home Special" because it was designed for the home, but it is now equally as popular in the school.

Specifications for No. 2H569 "Tone-O-Phone"—
Description of the artistic cabinet construction will be found on pages 46 and 47. The dimensions are as follows: 45 inches high, 20% inches deep, 20 inches wide, 12-inch turntable, double spring worm gear motor (can be wound while playing), speed indicator, regulator and tone modifier. All parts highly inckel plated. Genulem makes and the parts highly inckel plated. Genulem makes and the program of the prog

No. 2H560 Shipping weight, 140 lbs.

Our special price, \$79.50

NOTE:—The letters we print opposite are mainly in reply to a letter we sent our oustoners. We regret lack of space prevents publishing all the replies. To those whose letters do not appear, as well as to those whose letters do appear, we wish to express our appreciation of the courtesies shown us.



No. 2H560
A Popular Model, the "Home Special"—Equally as Popular in the School.

Has Pleased Others Tone-O-Phone The

You Letters Please Read These It Will

EQUAL TO \$150 OB \$200 MACHINE
Riverdale, Neb.
Your Tone-O-Phones are fine machines. We nisider them equal to any \$150 to \$200 ma-

Hoping we can do business in the near future again, I remain, (Signed) W. H. SWARTSLEY.

PUPILS ENJOY THE MUSIC AND GAMES

I am glad to inform you that our Tone-O-Phone is the source of more pleasure, enjoyment and benefit than anything eise in our school. We have used it in connection with Folk Dances, Calisthenics, Marches, Drills and entertainments. Tomorrow we shall use it in connection with Penmanship.

At a recent program we used it to entertain the audience before and after the program. A little folk dance as one number of the program made a decided hit with the patrons and friends present.

By the way, this addition to our school equipment has aroused the interest and enthusissm of our patrons as well as that of the pupils. The rainy and stormy days are no longer a source of dread; in fact, just the opposite, as the pupils enjoy the music and indoor games immensely.

One of my pupils stated that she "could not bear to come to school if for any reason our Tone-O-Phone were removed from our room."

Thank you for your kind interest. A patron.

Day Free Trial

Our Ten

We agree to sell the "TONE-O-PHONE" on the distinct understanding that if you are dissatisfied FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER, you may return the instrument to us at our expense WITHIN TEN DAYS after its receipt. On its arrival we will promptly refund whatever money you have paid us, together with transportation charges, so that you will not be put to the loss of a single penny. Only Records X All Playing Phonograph

Plays All Records

This new model represents the very greatest value in a low-priced phonograph that will play all makes of records: Edison, Pathé, Victor, Columbia, Little Wonder, Emerson, etc. While it is a smaller instrument and has not the finer developments of the Tone-O-Phone, yet if is very attractively finished and permits the enjoyment of the same large musical libraries of the disc record producing companies. The body is mahoganty finished and the tone arm and regulator heavily nickel plated.

The tone arm and regulator is conveniently and single positive and uniform in action.

This positive and uniform in action.

The tone arm and regulator is conveniently and inshed and the tone arm and regulator heavily nickel plated.

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The Duplex

Instruments Now in





BOUND

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